

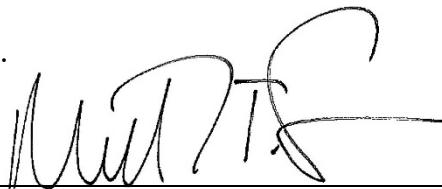
with relevant rules of the procedural and substantive law.” *Schooley v. Kennedy*, 712 F.2d 372, 373 (8th Cir. 1983) (per curiam); *accord Soliman v. Johanns*, 412 F.3d 920, 922 (8th Cir. 2005) (“Even pro se litigants must comply with court rules and directives.”); *cf. Indiana v. Edwards*, 554 U.S. 164, 185 (2008) (Scalia, J., dissenting) (noting a pro se criminal defendant must “comply with relevant rules of procedural and substantive law” (internal quotations omitted)).

Plaintiff failed to comply with the Court’s scheduling Order. “Where a party misses a court-imposed deadline stated in a case management or scheduling order, and then belatedly requests leave of court to take an untimely action, the moving party undertakes a two-part burden.” *Federal Trial Handbook: Civil* § 7:10 (2024–2025 Edition). Plaintiff has not met these burdens. He has not shown good cause to amend the scheduling order.* Nor has he shown, if the Court modified the schedule, that he would be entitled to the discovery that is the subject of his Motion to Compel. *Id.*

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion for Reconsideration, Doc. [34], is **DENIED**.

Dated this 26th day of September 2024.



MATTHEW T. SCHELP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

* Even if Plaintiff had made this first required showing, the Court would not consent to modifying the schedule here. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4) (“A schedule may be modified only for good cause and with the judge’s consent.”). Discovery closed weeks ago, the dispositive motions deadline has passed, and this case is ready for trial.